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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1869. NO. 254.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Buy Your White Lead and Paints
At McClarran, & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

Don't Forget.
That the place to purchase all genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at the lowest cash prices, is at Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner Diamond.

"Light as a Cork,"
Is the expression of all housekeepers after using *Dooley's Baking Powder*. It is chemically pure in its composition, and possesses no ingredients but such as are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. This is not only the best, but the cheapest in market, as one pound will go further than a pound and a half of those of ordinary manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocers for *Dooley's Baking Powder*.
MWF

Country Merchants
Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Mischief.
Mischief is brewing when you least suspect it. When, through gum weakness, your teeth decay and get loose in the socket, you will then find mischief brewing. Avoid it and keep your teeth and gums sound, with pure breath, by using Ward's Fluid and Powdered Dentifrice. Sold wholesale and retail by Joseph Fleming, No. 81 Market street, and all druggists.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Niagara Falls, and not Boston, is the place designated for the meeting of the Ninth Army Corps.

In the game of base ball played Wednesday at Williamsburgh, between the Harvards and Eckfords, the latter were victorious by a score of seventeen to five.

The commencement exercises of Trinity College took place in the Opera House in Hartford yesterday. Arthur McConkey, of Connecticut, gave the salutatory, and George Otis Holbrook, of New York, the valedictory. Gov. Jewett and Bishop Williams were present.

Sanders Block in Fisherville, Conn., was burned yesterday morning. It was occupied as stores by Mr. Sanders, whose loss is $20,000. Geo. W. Abbott, clothing, loss $3,000; Hale & Chadwick, dry goods and clothing, loss $4,000; McNeil & Carter, groceries, loss $1,000.

The fate of the Powell exploring expedition is still involved in mystery.

A number of Buffalonians met in that city on Wednesday evening for the purpose of forming a Free Trade League. Resolutions indicative of the object of the meeting were adopted, and a committee was appointed for organization appointed to report at subsequent meetings.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that a Notary Public attesting papers to be used before the Department, must procure a certificate of his authority from the Clerk of the Court of Record for the county, notwithstanding the name of such Notary may have been filed in the Department as already duly certified, for additional certificates to be filed in one bureau or the Treasury, it will require time and labor for the heads of other bureaus to ascertain this fact.

The Hamilton county delegation express dissatisfaction with the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans for Governor of Ohio.

Henry Eastman and Charles Cannon were arrested Wednesday evening in Cincinnati, and a lot of burglar's tools found in their possession; also, three thousand dollars, which is identified as the money taken from the United States Collector's office on Saturday night, at Hamilton. They will be examined.

In a two thousand dollar match to wagons between Hotspur and Myron Perry Wednesday afternoon at Mystic Park, Boston, the latter won in three straight heats: time, 2.27, 2.30 and 2.28½.

The annual convention of the Operative Plasterers of North America, assembled Thursday morning at Hospitaler Hall, Boston. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles McLean, of Boston, President; Joseph Craig, of Louisville, Ky., Vice President; Thomas A. Hogan, of Chicago, Second Vice President; Wm. J. Roberts, of Detroit, General Secretary, and Richard Gallagher, of Brooklyn, Treasurer. The preparations for the entertainment of the representatives by the Boston societies are all that could be desired.

Wednesday night the southward bound freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad ran off the track three miles below Kankakee, it is supposed from an explosion of the boiler. The engineer was found lying beneath the wreck, scalded to death. Not a human trace left of the unfortunate man. The fireman was also badly scalded, and it is rumored that a brakesman was also killed, but it is not authenticated.

Informations have been filed in the United States District Attorney at St. Louis against about 200,000 worth of coffee, pepper, sugar and cigars, in the hands of thirty-six merchants of that city, alleged to have been fraudulently removed from store in New Orleans last March. The cases come up next term of Court. The parties in whose possession the goods were found are entirely ignorant of any complicity in the fraud. They having received them in the regular course of trade.

Dispatches from Wisconsin say that the last few days of pleasant weather have greatly improved the prospects of the crop. Wheat is all right, and will be ready for harvest in a couple of weeks. Corn looks well, and is coming ahead very fast.

Joseph Simmonds was thrown from the Illinois Central Railroad track, near the Soldiers' Home, Chicago, Wednesday afternoon, by a passenger train. He was taken to the hospital of the "Sisters of Mercy," at Lake Forest, where he died the same evening of his injuries.

Joseph Lewis, a young man of twenty, certainly insane, living at 135 Douglas place, Chicago, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself in the bed-room door.

The case of poisoning by wearing red stockings, reported in yesterday morning's Chicago papers, is not quite so bad as stated. Bengley is recovering, instead of being just ready to die. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that he was fearfully poisoned by wearing red stockings.

Arthur Lynn, one of the editors of the Winnebago, Iowa, *Press*, has been arrested on suspicion of robbing the Winnebago Treasury safe of about $10,000.

Rev. Mr. Cheney and his counsel having neglected or refused to select the assessors to try his case, the Standing Committee of the Diocese met in Chicago yesterday, in pursuance of the canon, and selected the following clergymen for that purpose: Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., Rev. H. N. Pierce, D. D., Rev. Thomas N. Benedict, Rev. John Benson, and Rev. Alfred W. Snyder. The standing committee also appointed Hon. Isaac Pennington of the court to act in the absence of the Bishop. It is understood that Mr. Cheney has gone or taken any action looking to his own defense, and the opinion is gaining strength that he will not do so. It is said he has gone to visit his friend, Rev. Mr. Belden, rector of the church built by Jay Cooke at Flu-ing, Lake Erie, which is laboring under the same charge as Mr. Cheney, and as Mr. Belden's church is private property, and his salary is paid by the owner, there is, it is understood, no power to reach him whatever in the matter.

General Goiscoria was discharged yesterday after the examination of several witnesses, amid cheering by a crowd of Cuban recruits who were present. The traitor French could not be found anywhere, and the Government said they had got through with him.

The Union Republican State Central League is the name of the new political organization formed in Massachusetts to oppose prohibitory legislation.

The Boston *Herald* nominates Ex-Minister C. F. Adams for Governor.

Wm. H. Sanford, Cashier of the Central National Bank of New York city, has decamped, and is a defaulter in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Speculation in gold led to defalcation. He leaves a wife and children in destitute circumstances in Westport, Ct. His character for years has been irreproachable, but the bank announces that the defalcation will not damage its standing.

The steamship Deutchland sailed for Europe yesterday, taking seventy thousand dollars in specie.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League held a meeting in New York yesterday, and adopted measures to aid their cause in Texas and Connecticut. They will meet next month in Philadelphia.

Howard, the alleged accomplice of Reddy the blacksmith in the murder of Langley, was yesterday sentenced to five years in Sing Sing prison.

The officers of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, headed by Admiral Farragut, left for Long Branch yesterday morning, where they enjoyed a banquet last evening.

The Harvard boat crew were the recipients of many attentions yesterday from the boat clubs of New York City. They leave on Saturday.

The injunction against the Memphis and El Paso Railroad was yesterday dissolved.

The motion to dissolve the injunction and dismiss Receiver Bass so as to restore the city government of Nashville to the late authorities, was further argued before Chancellor East yesterday.

The first annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association commenced at Toledo yesterday. The first race, for pleasure and working boats, distance one a half miles, was won by the Banner, of Detroit, time 14:40. The second race, four-oared shells, distance three miles, was won by the Shamrock, of Toledo, time 23:26. The third race, single sculls, distance two miles, was won by W. H. Caulkins, of Toledo, time 28:15. The barge race for the championship of the lakes takes place to-day. Clubs are present from Detroit, Milwaukee, Saginaw City and Erie.

Hon. John Rose, Financial Minister of Canada, has gone to Washington, D. C., and has an appointment to-day with Secretary Fish in reference to the new reciprocity treaty.

Gov. Senter recently removed the Registrar of Knox county, Tenn., and appointed G. F. Weaver to the place. Chancellor Temple has enjoined Weaver from serving.

The semi-annual review of the commerce of San Francisco shows that five hundred and fifty-four thousand tons of shipping entered the port, of which two hundred and seventy-nine thousand tons were engaged in domestic Pacific coast trade. The value of foreign goods received by the above vessels approximates seven millions, while the estimated currency value of free goods received via Panama was twenty-three millions and a half. The duties collected on imports the past six months were three millions seven hundred and forty-one thousand dollars, and for the fiscal year eight million two hundred and seventy-three thousand. Merchandise exports for the last six months aggregate eight million seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. Coin and bullion exported twenty-one million and forty-six thousand dollars. During the year the merchandise shipments amounted to twenty-one million eight hundred and forty-four thousand dollars. The following were the principal articles: Flour and wheat, ten million six hundred and thirty-six thousand; wine three hundred thousand; wool two million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand; hides three hundred and fifty-seven thousand; leather two hundred and sixty-eight thousand; skins and furs, mostly from Alaska and reshipped to England, nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand; quicksilver nine hundred and twenty-one thousand.

The Supreme Court at Brownsville, Tenn., reversed the decision of the Chancery Court of Memphis, enjoining Boughner, recently appointed Registrar, from exercising the functions of his office. The register Gov. Senter power to remove any registrar.

In the United States District Court at Memphis, yesterday, in the case of George Gill and others to recover the value of 1,500 bales of cotton seized on board the Decatur during the war by Government officials, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the claimants. Cotton at that time was worth about a dollar and a quarter. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court.

The Louisville Council last night adopted a resolution submitting to the voters of Louisville, on the second Monday in August, one hundred thousand dollars to build the Shelbyville Railroad.

The testimony in the Croxton murder case at Louisville was closed yesterday afternoon, and the arguments will be heard to-day.

At the reunion of the Army and Navy of the Gulf at Long Branch yesterday, it was decided that the next meeting should be held at Boston, August 5th, 1870, in honor of the capture of the Mobile forts by Admiral Farragut. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rear Admiral Farragut; Vice Presidents, Generals N. P. Banks, B. F. Butler, Phil. Sheridan, Emory Franklin, Grover, Wetzel, Arnold, Casby, Sherman, Reynolds and Augur; Recording Secretary, Col. Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Col. Christensen; Treasurer, Col. H. Barrett; Historian, Col. Deming. An oration was delivered by Col. Wood, after which evening a grand ball will be given to the officers.

William H. Seward and party leaves San Francisco for Sitka next Monday, the North-ern Transportation Company's new iron steamer Pacific at his service. The party will visit Portland Oregon, and Victoria, and probably Kadrack Island. On their return, after inspecting Southern California, Mr. Seward starts for the City of Mexico via Acapulco, to pay a promised visit to Juarez.

The Aerial Steam Navigation Company of San Francisco being so well satisfied with the recent experiment, have resolved to construct a machine of sufficient capacity to carry passengers.

The Fruit Growers' Convention at San Francisco on Wednesday adopted a resolution that an organized effort be made to obtain a reduction in the freight charges of the Pacific Railroad, and a one-armed soldier named Newton, The loss of his right arm in the service of his country lost the latter the nomination.

The extraordinary rapidity with which iron clad after iron clad has been built and launched in the Russian ports, was the common subject of congratulated protentions of the Prussian government to the supremacy of the Baltic sea, have created no little jealousy and anxiety in Russia. Last year, at the suggestion of Count Bismarck, the Prussian and Russian fleets cruised and manoeuvred together during the summer months, but a proposal to renew the same exercises this year has been met at St. Petersburg with an unqualified refusal. This incident has caused much sensation in political circles, the general impression being that the government is aware of the great superiority of the Prussian navy and unwilling to let their fleet serve as a foil to that of their active and enterprising neighbor.

The harvest in the great wheat producing regions is progressing, or will soon commence. At this time the prospects for a yield of wheat greater than even that of last year can only be destroyed by a renewal of bad weather. With anything like seasonable weather, an abundance of breadstuffs having a most important bearing on the value of the year, is assured. The wheat crop in Missouri has not suffered above five per cent, by the late storms, and that they yield will be at least twenty million bushels in excess of last year. Extended reports from Illinois, between Centralia on the south and Springfield on the north, are to the same effect.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 7.—Flour quiet; sales 100 bbls western bakers' at $7 00@8 50; bbls city ground spring at $6 50. Wheat active, excited and advanced, closing firm; No. 2 Milwaukee held at $1 42; sales 17,000 bush at $1 35@1 38; for No. 2 Chicago on spot and to arrive; also No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 40@1 41 on spot. Corn in fair inquiry and higher; sales 75,000 bush No. 2 at 80; 20,000 bush 80,000 do, late at 82c. Oats firm at 74c, closing firm at the outside figures. Rye steady; sales 10,700 bush Milwaukee at $1 15. Barley nominal. Pork nominal. Pork steady at $38 25@ 39. Lard steady at 17½c. Highwines dull and nominal at 90c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Cotton again; middlings 32½c; sales 300 bales; receipts 200 bales. Sugar tending upward; common 9¾@10¼c; prime 11½@11¾c. Molasses—Rebolled 58@60c.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Its Constitutionality Affirmed.

Judges Agnew, Williams and Read Sustain the Law and the Purity of the Ballot Box—Chief Justice Thompson and Judge Sharswood Prefer the Old Fashioned Democratic Way—Death Blow at Election Frauds.

Patterson, et al. vs. Barlow, et al. In this case, brought to test the constitutionality of the Registry Law, Justice Agnew, yesterday morning, read the following opinion:

Agnew, J.—We regret that the necessity for an immediate decision in this case has allowed so short a time for the preparation of our opinion; and that the public character of the question demands a treatment too full to be compatible with brevity.

The plaintiffs are private citizens, electors of the Commonwealth, tax-payers, holders of real estate in the city of Philadelphia. By their bill they ask to declare illegal and void an act of the General Assembly passed the 17th of April, 1869, supplemental to the election laws of the Commonwealth, and to enjoin the Councils, Aldermen, Commissioners, Controller and Treasurer of the city from carrying its provisions into effect. The defendants deny the standing of the plaintiffs as proper parties and the jurisdiction of the court over the subject. In view of the danger to the peace and quiet of the people if the constitutionality of this law should be left in uncertainty, we shall pass by the questions of standing and jurisdiction in order to reach the all-important one upon the validity of the law. In passing them by we do not mean it to be inferred that we have not grave doubts of the rights of the plaintiffs to represent the public, and of our own jurisdiction to enjoin against one of the political agencies of the State in its entire scope, because of the invalidity of some of its provisions. We doubt the right of the plaintiffs to call for an injunction beyond that portion of the law which they, as private citizens, can show to be injurious to their rights, and it is more than doubtful how far, as private citizens, they can impugn the law in its public aspects, and ask us to restrain its execution on public grounds. This is the only system to regulate elections intended by the Legislature to be left in force; all laws supplied by it and all inconsistent with it being expressly repealed. If, as a matter of Equity, we can lay our hands on the whole system, because of the illegality of some of its parts, we can, on the eve of any election, arrest the entire political machinery of the Commonwealth, which is set in motion by a general election. This is a stupendous power, and to see its true aspect, we have only to suppose the act of 1839, and its supplements, to be still in force, and that this bill is filed to enjoin against it on the ground of the alleged illegality of some of its provisions. On a question of power, we would have the same right to enjoin against it, and thus to stop the wheels of government. See the *Dorr Case*, 7 Howard; *Andrew Johnson, A. Wallace.*

We come now to the important question, whether the act of 17th April last, called the Registry Law, is constitutional. It is admitted that the Constitution cannot execute itself, and that the power to regulate elections is a legislative one, which has been duly exercised by the General Assembly since the foundation of the Government. The Constitution appoints the time of election, describes the qualifications of voters, and enjoins the ballot, and confers the right to vote, but it does not provide. The precincts and places, the boards of election, the qualifications of voters, the mode of taking the vote, the return of the votes, the duties of officers, the canvassing of returns, the issuing of certificates of election, the trial of contested elections, the counting of votes in the legislature, the filling of vacancies, the compensation of officers, the penalties for illegal conduct, and the prevention of fraud, violence and corruption at elections, are all left to the Legislature. The power to regulate elections is a legislative one, which has been duly exercised by the General Assembly since the foundation of the Government. The Constitution

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

We shall expect to hear our contemporary, who has such a horror of general and vague charges, calling on the editor of the *Washington Reporter* for specifications as to the Senatorial nomination in that district. The "charges" in question are sufficiently "vague" to bring our neighbor to his feet with a burst of indignation of which he only is capable. *Will* he do his duty?

The nomination of Gen. ROSECRANS for Governor of Ohio by the Democrats fails to give entire satisfaction. It is a nomination made for the sake of expediency,—but we should judge that, unless the party is ready to launch at once into the question of repudiation, the platform was framed without much regard for either expediency or honesty. On a platform upon which honest men could stand, the nomination might prove a strong one.

The *Tribune* defines its position with reference to candidates until for the support of Republicans, opposed to the corruptionists, thus: "On the contrary, we "condemn the iniquities and corruptions "that render bolting necessary, but we do "*not* condemn bolting. We heartily trust "that no Republican candidate may be "nominated this fall who ought to be "bolted from; but, if bad men *should* be "nominated we hope honest men will "bolt." That doctrine is as good for Pennsylvania as New York, and we respectfully commend it to Republicans to practice on everywhere.

The party which has just swept Virginia with a whirl through the campaign styled itself the "True Republican party," under this title issued its addresses, and was supported as the Republican party, shorn of its radicalism. WALKER, the Governor elect, at the opening of the war was a DOUGLAS Democrat, but, like thousands of others, he came out a Republican. Having served with the rank of Colonel, he removed from the North to Norfolk, where he engaged extensively in business, becoming President of a bank and universally respected. He was originally nominated by Republicans dissatisfied with WELLS, and afterward by the "Committee of Nine," representing all opposed to the radical platform of WELLS and the extreme features of the new Constitution, WELLS, the regular Democratic candidate, withdrawing.

TAMMANY HALL, on the Fourth of July, at the usual banquet of its sachems and warriors, permitted its Presidential aspirations for 1872 to crop out, and laid down a platform upon which to conduct the canvass. That Governor HOFFMAN should be the choice of the New York "ring" is not at all singular, especially since his surrender to it at the close of the recent session of the Legislature; but the proposition to run him on the platform of Senator SUMNER'S speech in regard to the Alabama claims almost takes one's breath away. The orator selected to put Governor HOFFMAN forward, at the banquet, was a noted New York politician, who declared that should his election be secured one of his first acts would be to "demand atonement from England and from Spain for the terrible outrages which they have perpetrated upon this country." When such representative Republicans as Senator SUMNER and General BANKS—the heads of the foreign committees in their respective houses—have presented these questions in the most patriotic and progressive light, it is certainly refreshing to see Tammany Hall rush into the political arena with a sort of pre-emption claim that they are the sole property of its possible Presidential candidate. The impudence of the trick is excessive, but its success more than doubtful.

The approaching session of the General Council of the Catholic Church, revives the discussion of the relations of Church and State in Europe, and the probable action of the Catholic powers on any suggestions of civil or religious administration that may be made by the Council. The Pope, it is said, attaches much importance to the coming Council as the successor of a Parliament, but in order to secure that it is essential that the Catholic governments of Europe, and notably France and Austria, should give some kind of official sanction to the gathering. To be a success, the Council must attract the Bishops of France and Austria, not only as members of the Episcopal body, but also as the representatives of the national churches of the dominions in which they hold their sees; but the Catholic governments are not disposed to take any step recognizing the Council, until they ascertain pretty fully what it proposes to do. It is said France makes its assent conditional upon some sort of an arrangement between the Pope and the King of Italy, by which the cause of Italian unity may be still farther advanced, and NAPOLEON relieved of the necessity of maintaining an army in Italy to keep GARIBALDI'S red-shirted followers out of Rome. The telegrams yesterday announced that the new German Catholic Church had issued a circular to foreign powers on the subject of the Council, suggesting that the Catholic rulers should unite against the promulgation of any extreme dogmas in regard to the infallibility of the Pope, questions of church property, and other points likely to become of an essentially political character. If this policy should control the Council, it is likely that it will reduce and circumscribe the powers of the Pope, in accordance with the enlightened principles of the age, rather than reaffirm the possession by him of the attributes conceded centuries ago, when Popes gave power to king and kaiser.

AMNESTY AND SUFFRAGE AT THE SOUTH.

Virginia declares in favor of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, and against all test oaths and political disqualification for participation in the rebellion. It is presumable that Tennessee, at its approaching election, will decide the same way. In Mississippi the Radical Republican Convention has taken this view, and as we understand the probabilities of the canvass, there will be no organized movement to incorporate proscriptive measures in the policy of that State, by any portion of the Republican party. In Texas, General HAMILTON is committed to a liberal platform on suffrage and amnesty, and will doubtless be successful for Governor over an extreme candidate.

It is noticeable that this liberal policy, although it may create temporary divisions in the Republican party in the States named, and in some instances secure the defeat of orthodox Republicans and the success of Democratic or "Conservative" candidates, for local offices, yet it will in no wise affect the integrity and power of the Republican party as a national organization. On the contrary, it will be very likely to add to its strength, for as the success of all these measures of pacification and peace is due to the fact that they are spontaneous peace offerings from the most prominent of the Republican leaders of the South, and are heartily indorsed by the Republicans of the North, the fact will be impressed upon the Southern people that they owe their enfranchisement from political and cruel disabilities, solely to the organization of which General GRANT is to-day the recognized exponent. This can have but one effect, and that will be to attract to our party thousands at the South who are casting about for new political associations, and who would hardly have ventured on such a step should the policy of safety and precaution, that obtained immediately upon the close of the war, have been continued longer than was absolutely necessary to start the Southern States again in the path of free and unrestrained local self-government.

We therefore anticipate no evil effects, but on the contrary accessions of strength, from the course of politics at the South, in the determination of the questions of suffrage and amnesty. The divisions of the Republican party that stand out for the continuance of extreme measures, will grow weaker day by day, as the asperities of the war fade from view, and their demands become more and more impracticable. It is almost certain that the issues of suffrage and amnesty, test oaths and civil disabilities, will be dead issues before the lapse of another year; and in fact this is their fate in Virginia to-day, will possibly be the result in Tennessee next month, and in Texas and Mississippi at the elections soon to be ordered by the President. This will close up the unadjusted relations of all the States recognized as having engaged, through their local governments, in the rebellion, and remand them back with manifest improvements to the political condition in which they moved before they became seceding, or rather before they sought to become seceding commonwealths.

In the States of Missouri and West Virginia, which remained loyal through the war, the same questions have arisen in regard to the removal of disabilities. In the latter State the Republican party, as a party, will probably introduce and carry through a liberal policy at an early day. In Missouri, where the antagonism was more intense, there is not the same unanimity. Singularly enough in that State, Senator SCHURZ, a Radical Republican before the war, heads the liberal movement towards the late rebels, while the chief opponent is Senator DRAKE, also radical before the war, but a radical pro-slavery propagandist. Recently Senator SCHURZ, commenting on BROWNLOW'S amnesty letter, asserted that rebel disfranchisement must cease. Senator DRAKE objected, and wrote a letter to the people of the State, denouncing the position of his brother Senator, and asserting that such disfranchisement must not cease until the negroes were secured in all their rights. SCHURZ replied in an article ridiculing DRAKE, and it seems apparent that there may occur the same division in the Republican party of Missouri on this and kindred questions that has taken place in Virginia and Tennessee. We annex an extract from a recent article from Senator SCHURZ on the subject, and in review of the position of Mr. DRAKE:

"MR. Drake is fighting against the civilization of the age. All the laws of nature combine to overpower him. Business relations, railroad enterprises, mining or manufacturing trade combinations, all meet as by those antipathies which form his only foothold. Passion is cooling. The fires of civil strife are dying out, and he may grow red in the face and short of wind, but he can never blow the embers into a blaze again. The strife and excitement of the war are vanishing; people see Shelby raising thousands of bushels of wheat, Breckinridge saluting the flag, and Mosby confessing that it was wrong that he ever opposed reconstruction, and they see that with the adoption of the fifteenth amendment the political question will be finally settled. The policy of disfranchisement must go down, never to rise again. Unless the Radical party proposes a settlement this winter, the people will make one in the election of 1870. The main who attacks the German and says that while men in Missouri shall not vote without the negroes' consent—is the man to lead the party to success! Mr. Drake imitates the Irishman who lashed himself to an anchor in a storm at sea. He must cut loose or go to the bottom. But we do not want to see him drag down the Republican ship. Let him go, and the people of his hearty sympathy and agreement in principle with the Democratic party. The Republican party has faith to believe that it will not hug the anchor, whether Mr. Drake does or not."

We take pleasure in exculpating the members of the Union Committee from the suspicion of dishonest intent, in making the application which has been thus decisively rejected. We are quite sure that they are far from upright motives, although with a remarkable misconception of the law, they have made the impression of our belief that, individually or as a body, they were influenced by outside influences, which ought to be exposed to public reprobation. Whatever may be the just responsibilities which could then be visited upon them, the most influential member of the Committee received as malicious and cowardly, abusing the Grand Jury room as a moral prostitution. Such was clearly the intent, none the less that the scheme was unlawful and void for its purpose.—*Evening Bulletin.*

A few days since, when the Grand Jury asked for the "counsel and assistance of the Court" concerning their duty, touching "common rumor" as to certain alleged corruptions, the paper from which we have quoted loaded that body with abuse and epithets to an extent that raised the suspicion that the jury had offended chiefly in drawing near to the door of the actual offenders and in directing attention to abuses that existed not in "common rumor" alone. Now that the Court has told the Jury virtually that the alleged abuses and offenders are beyond their reach—not that they do not exist—the conduct of those towards whom public attention has been directed, and the comments of their organ, reminds one of the exultation of the culprit, dreading the course of justice, set free through a flaw in the indictment. The Jury, though charged with being "misled" by "outside" and unworthy "influences," have, we are graciously told, after all, "individually" and possibly "as a body," "acted from upright motives, though with a remarkable ignorance of the law." The Jury, "individually" and "as a body," doubtless appreciate this opinion concerning them, emanating as it does from a source which is never so much concerned as when it is proposed to overhaul the abuses of the rings, of which it is too happy to be the organ and the defender.

—The intimation that the action of the Grand Jury was in the spirit of "persecution," instituted by "outsiders," is at once a slander on every member of that body, and a shallow attempt to escape from the odium and responsibility of well-understood practices. That paper loses no opportunity to utter a shriek of horror at the downright wickedness of indulging in charges "general and vague" in their character; but here it offends decency, to say nothing of the self-stultification of which it is guilty, by more than intimating that improper "influences" have been used on the members of the Grand Jury, and that their room has been used "as a cover for persecution." While it is probable that no sort of consequence is to be attached to any degree of inconsistency to which the organ of the corruptionists may see fit to go, it is fairly a question what course the Grand Jury should pursue, in view of a libel so outrageous as is that uttered in the above paragraph.

Coyode and Foster Contested Election Case.

Testimony in this case is now being taken, and a great number of gross frauds upon the part of Mr. Foster have already been proved. A large number of the Philadelphia Ross Snowden naturalization papers have been traced to Mr. Covode's district, and a very large number of Democratic importations from this city have already been shown. Mr. Edward Pechin, President of the Dunbar Furnace Company, in Fayette county, where a great number of these imported voters were colonized, and where many of the counterfeit naturalization papers were used, stated in his testimony that he made it a rule to employ only Democrats. He also stated that, under the protest of another officer of this company, he paid the colonized voters an extra price for their labor about the time of the election. Had not some of the Republican stockholders of this company better look into this matter, particularly as the only dividend that is paid them is the increased Democratic majority in Fayette county?

A DISCUSSION at New York on the question of freight carried by the three great rival railways from New York and Philadelphia to the West, has brought out some important statistical facts, which show results decidedly in favor of the Pennsylvania Road. It appears that this road had increased in freight business 29 per cent., while it had reduced its charges on the freight per ton per mile 2½ per cent. The Erie had increased its freight per mile 57 per cent., while it increased its charges per ton per mile about 5½ per cent. In 1867 the New York Central Road was in a transition state from the old to the new management. Comparing 1862 and 1867, the increase of freight business was about 22 per cent., and the increase in charges per ton per mile was about 14 per cent. In 1868 Commodore Vanderbilt became President of the New York Central, and will doubtless endeavor to develope the same policy in order to be able to pay 80 per cent. additional capital. The idea of that policy is to put as high rates of charge on local freight as it can be made to pay, the rates on through freight being kept down by competition of the other great trunk lines—the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, etc.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the New York *Tribune* as follows: "I have seen a man who was insolvent when elected to a legislative office a few years ago, and who had no ostensible means of support except as derived from its emoluments, and having a wife and family to support; these emoluments were not more than sufficient for that purpose. Yet this man traveled extensively all over the country, spending much time and money in doing so, and is now worth $200,000. I know another man who is now, according to report, worth $1,50,000, who went into and continued in office under similar circumstances, and I believe that whatever they are respectively worth over and above their salaries, minus their expenses of living, has been filched from Uncle Sam." The writer, with charming simplicity, intimates that hereafter he will not vote for men of this class, and hopes that he will not be considered a "heeler" for refusing, even if such candidates were put up by a regular convention of his party.

WE continue to receive letters containing commendations of the COMMERCIAL, of which the following, taken from one by the latest mail, is a sample: "By your outspoken course against corrupt legislation, you have saved the taxpayers thousands of dollars; and if you continue to expose rascality in high places, you will be the means of saving millions to the State of Pennsylvania."

As the organ of the people, and a paper independent of the rings, the COMMERCIAL is everywhere commended by the opponents of the corruptionists. That it is most cordially hated by the other sort, we are happy to know. If ever there is any other feeling, it will not be from a change on our part. Our correspondent may rest assured that we *shall* "continue to expose rascality."

SEVERAL eminent Republican politicians from Mississippi are in Washington, for the purpose of tendering the nomination for Governor, by the Republican party in that State, to Judge Lewis Dent, temporarily resident here. It is said the Judge signifies his willingness to accept the nomination, and to take the stump when an election is ordered. He is a property holder and a citizen of Mississippi.

IT is now believed that the monitors purchased by Peru in the United States will shortly turn up on the coast of Cuba in the interest of the insurgents.

THE CITY PARK PROJECT.

A Vote of the People to be Taken.

Some months since the City Councils, after a full discussion, approved an act of Assembly authorizing the city to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding one million dollars, for the purchase of a site for a public park, not exceeding one thousand acres, with power to sell any part of the same to private parties, on such terms and in such manner as Councils might direct. This act contained a proviso, that the question of "park" or "no park" should be submitted to a vote of the people, at a special election to be ordered by the Councils, and if a majority of the citizens shall vote in favor of a park, then Councils shall have the right to exercise the powers conferred; if a majority shall vote against a park, Councils shall take no further action. The Legislature subsequently passed the act, substantially as approved by Councils, and it was signed by the Governor in April last.

The special election is to be held "at such time and in such manner as Councils may direct," and we understand that the friends of the project will bring the subject up at the next meeting, with a view to having the time of the election fixed, and the manner prescribed. It is probable that the time for holding the election will be fixed in August or September, giving ample time for a full consideration and discussion of the subject previous to the taking of the vote.

Sooner or later Pittsburgh, like every other populous and wealthy city, will have its public park. This is almost as certain as anything in the future can be. The necessity now exists, and every year will add thereto. Not only so, but every year will add to the cost of the ground; and if the purchase of a site is too long delayed, it will eventually have to be obtained by the demolition of whole blocks of houses. Some may be disposed to say, "That will concern posterity—not us." Without stopping to discuss the obligation resting upon every community to provide for the physical comfort and well-being of those who are to follow them, it is by no means impossible that many of those now living might yet see every *nook* available spot for a park, within the city limits, occupied by numerous buildings. Twenty-five years ago how many houses were there beyond what was known as Grant's hill? All the buildings east of Grant street, at that day, would not exceed one hundred. Twenty-five years ago one could walk from the West Common, Allegheny, west and north of the old Beaver road, (now Western avenue), through *pasture fields* down to below Manchester, a distance of two or three miles, embracing hundreds of acres, and not find one house for every ten acres. What is the condition of the ground? Almost entirely compactly built "upper wards" of Pittsburgh and the Second ward and Manchester district, of Allegheny furnish the answer. Where could either city find an available site for a park, to-day, within the old municipal lines? A park could only be had, as we have suggested, by the demolition and removal of blocks of buildings, yielding large revenues in taxes.

It is difficult to predict what the future of Pittsburgh may be, but wise and sagacious men will make a mistake if she does not improve with double rapidity during the ensuing twenty-five years. Our boundaries have been enormously increased by the addition of several thousand acres, but these are being built up as fast as new streets are opened, and ten years will show a wonderful change. Hundreds of buildings are going up in the new districts every year, and the vacant acres between East Liberty and Bloomfield, and East Liberty and Wilkinsburg, will be occupied by blocks of houses in a very few years. The city, it would seem, has just begun to develope in this direction, and now is the time to procure a site for a public park, for economy's sake, if for no other reason.

But the park project, now before Councils and the people, does not contemplate an extravagant expenditure of the public money. The proposition is to procure six or eight hundred acres, at a cost of about one thousand dollars per acre, and enough of this to private parties to secure four or five hundred acres for park purposes, *without cost to the city.* That this can easily be done, no one who has the slightest knowledge of the subject will pretend to gainsay. The prices of property in the new wards, in accessible localities, now range from five to ten thousand dollar per acre. A sale of twelve acres was made, a few days ago, near Bloomfield, in the Sixteenth ward, at eight thousand dollars per acre. When we reflect that the city has no other outlet for its growth than that afforded by the new wards; that these have the advantages of the Monongahela river on the south, and the Allegheny river on the northeast, intersected through the center by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on either side by the Allegheny Valley and the Connellsville lines, with three passenger railways, and numerous turnpikes and other highways, the conclusion is irresistible that all this territory will be rapidly built up, and that the prices of real estate will continue to enhance in proportion to the extent and character of the improvements. The location of a public park, in any part of this territory will double, if not quadruple the price of the adjoining land, and as the city can purchase, for park purposes, at the low average of one thousand dollars per acre, it is plain that if she has two or three hundred acres to sell to private parties, she can obtain all the ground she wants without the cost of a single dollar. Responsible parties are so firmly convinced of this that they would have no hesitation in guaranteeing a public park *free of cost* to the city.

We shall not at this time offer any further argument in favor of a park, but in view of the fact that Councils will soon fix the time for holding a special election to take the sense of the people, we would urge a calm and dispassionate consideration of the whole question. Let the canvass be conducted in the spirit of fairness and liberality, and we have no doubt that the people will vote in favor of a park by an overwhelming majority.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A New York letter of the 30th says: To escape from the noise and confusion, it is estimated that at least one hundred thousand persons have left this city since the morning, and before Sunday is over, I dare say, twenty or thousand more will be on the wing.

Another Spanish gunboat was launched Saturday afternoon from the ship yard of the Messrs. Poillon, Rose & Co., foot of the same make, and will carry the same armament as the one launched the other day. Two more gunboats are in course of construction, and will be ready for launching by the 1st of August.

The foreign imports at New York during last week amounted to $1,842,459. This is a marked falling off from the weekly average for many months past. Among the general merchandise were the following items: Tea $34,104; sugar, in hhds. and bbls. $894,889; do. boxes and bags, $228,362; coffee, $270,011; molasses, $108,197; wool, $6,776; jewelry, $45,591; watches, $31,688; hides, dressed, $88,208; do. undressed, $98,822; furs, $48,762; railroad iron (bars) $199,724.

The recent announcement that the interest on the State debt of Missouri would be paid in coin, seems to have been a misrepresentation and imposition on the New York *Evening Post.* It now appears that the letters furnished for publication were but a part of the correspondence which actually took place, and that the remaining letters, which were not given, contained the opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that there is no authority to buy coin without further legislation.

There are in the United States 1,870 banks, representing a capital of little less than five hundred millions of dollars—$491,000,000; while the railroads in operation—32,000 miles—represent a capital of nearly two thousand millions of dollars—$1,890,000,000. The earnings of the banks may be estimated at from fifty to sixty millions of dollars annually; while the earnings of the railroads of New York alone, last year, were $49,661,000, and of the whole United States, $600,000,000.

Purchasing Cuba.

A Washington correspondent firmly maintains that there is no official authority for denying the reports that Gen. Sickles has instructed by the President to enter into negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. It is not claimed, says the writer, that the instructions on this subject were informal or secret or set forth in writing, nor can it be claimed that our Minister, in order to proceed with the preliminaries of such a matter, is bound to place his inquiries or suggestions in writing. Formal written correspondence might follow when a verbal foundation is established. The object of the administration is to discover what can be done in peaceable, friendly modes by way of enabling Cuba to obtain independence, and thus avoid possible complications by a precedent in the analogous international question involved in our Alabama controversy with Great Britain. The purchase of Cuba, it is argued, would be the best solution of the difficulty of the situation, and meet with general approbation.

THERE is a chance after all for the reported catastrophe to the Powell expedition on the Colorado being true. The report comes from another source. Risdon, it is believed, heard of the disaster in the Colorado country, and to heroize himself, reported that he was the sole survivor. Which he is an impostor, the story may be true. One Riley has reached Omaha from Green River City, who narrates the story of John Sumner, reporting the loss of the expedition. Sumner is a well known frontiersman, and as he was with Major Powell last summer, it is quite probable that he was a member of the present expedition. He has said to have given the date of the catastrophe a month later than that of Risdon, and its place one hundred and fifty miles further north, and only seventy-five miles from the point of embarkation of the expedition about the first of June.

THE cost of freight from Philadelphia to San Francisco by the Pacific Railway route has not been fixed yet, but a few tons of merchandise has been taken at about twelve cents per pound, that is, three cents from New York to Omaha, six cents from Omaha to Promontory Junction, and three cents from the Junction to San Francisco. It is contended, however, that these rates must be reduced, as within a year or three years will be completed the transcontinental business east of Omaha; as even now the Union Pacific is engaged in making a table of special rates, reducing about one-third of the present charges, for certain classes of freight by the car load. Shippers in San Francisco believe that within twelve months three cents per pound, currency, will be the rate, and only half a cent per pound between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is argued that this rate will prove remunerative, since, in fact, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company carried flour to New York at three cents, gold, per pound.

THE correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphed from Washington on Tuesday evening last: "Senator Cameron is here for the purpose it is understood of protesting against the appointment of Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, to a place in the Cabinet. Cameron had an interview with the President today on the subject, with what success is not known. Brewster and Cameron were formerly old friends, but have lately quarrelled, and Cameron is anxious to keep Brewster out of the Cabinet."

A MIDSUMMER TRIP TO THE TROPICS.

A First Class Line of Steamers—Cheap Rates on Southern Railways—Ocean Travel.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEAMER MERCEDITA, OFF S. C. COAST, June 30, 1869.

You know I did not altogether promise that you should hear from me on this trip, and you will pardon me for saying frankly that I am simply making a convenience of you. The truth is, the head seas and winds we have met since leaving New York on Saturday have not fallen in with our calculations for making Fernandina harbor this morning. We must make ourselves at home around the Mercedita's generous board for another day, and this present writing is a device to "put by" a part of the same with the least consciousness of the passage of time.

I remember writing you last year of the plans of the company in whose steamer I am traveling. I find that since then they have been pushing their schemes with great energy, backed by a heavy capital. In a few months they will have in their service ten steamers, some of them new, and in all respects first-class, capable of making their route between New York and the various Gulf ports, including Havana, the most expeditious of all those open to the choice of the traveler. The fundamental idea of the scheme is to make the peninsula of Florida, crossed by the Florida railroad from Fernandina on the Atlantic to Cedar Keys on the Gulf, a sort of portage, so as to avoid the circuitous and dangerous navigation around the south of Florida. It has always been a wonder to me that the cost of two vessels instead of one, in addition to that of the railroad transportation, would more than negative all the advantages claimed for the new route, but the facts of the case are against me, as shown in the immense traffic already turned into this channel.

How far the operations of a corporation so strong in the force of management and in money power are to affect the interests of Florida, it is not easy to say. The mere existence of a thoroughfare over her soil can do her little for her. She has, however, this in her favor. The railroad company is a large landholder along the line. This must do much to secure attention to local interests. My impression is that the Florida railroads have not heretofore been altogether alive to the importance of multiplying inducements for emigrants to settle along their lines. This, at any rate, has been the complaint of the people. Allowance must be made for the fact that too great exactions are often made upon railroad companies, especially when they find it difficult to sustain themselves until the country is developed.

I have before me a circular issued by representatives of a Convention of Southern Railways of which I recollect reading in your columns as having been held at Atlanta, Ga., last January, to cheapen the rates of travel and visiting the South with a probable view to settlement. The circular is based on the theory upon the strength of which all the roads entering into the convention propose to reduce charges at the rate of two cents a mile—actual settlers, one cent. The names of many hotels are given at which the production of such a certificate effects a reduction in the bill of one-third. A foreigner, for example, can avail himself of this arrangement, would satisfy Mr. H. W. Gwinner, General Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, that he has serious intentions of moving South, and the document will be forthcoming. This movement shows a determination the South to open its resources to Northern energy and capital, and I cannot believe, whatever may be the particular communities, that after taking so much pains to bring immigrants among them, they will treat them otherwise than well.

Ocean travel, from first to last moment that you feel you had a right to expect to debark, is undeniably dull. Up to that moment I have had plenty of it, and fully all of that has been said and sung of "a life on the ocean wave," but here I am, name it by what. Some of my fellow voyagers use still stronger language. In fact, I have private assurances from two or three of them, given under circumstances that would seem to preclude all suspicion of intentional misrepresentation, circumstances, indeed, to the deponent as solemn, well nigh, as a death scene, that the present passage will forever close their nautical career, any conceivable method of land locomotion to have hereafter with them the preference over the most alluring offers from the sons of the sea.

The cabin is getting warm, and the materials all around for public enlightenment are about exhausted. Send me, and soon, a thought of my Allegheny county friends, I close. C.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE FUTURE.

The Impending Battle Between Protection and Free Trade.

Mr. Greeley has made this the subject of an article in the Beaver *Radical*, in which he thus forcibly presents the fact, now that the battle with slavery has been fought and the victory won, that between Protection and Free Trade must immediately follow. The compacted presentation of the case by Mr. Greeley is as follows:

An age of agitation and strife with regard to fundamental rights is closing in benignant, pacifying victory, a new struggle, also a mighty gigantic, pervading national interests, will immediately follow. The public mind, already impatient, demands his succession; he refuses to withdraw, and so defers the day. Another year will see our country rocked from side to side with the throes of a new convulsion, whereof the theme will be the tariff—the enactment or maintenance of the protective principle in the financial legislation of Congress.

Already, the advocates of Protection have entirely or heedlessly omitted to their adversaries the immense advantage of the initiative. The Free Traders have opened the campaign—they have issued the call—the offensive is the momentum of the charge, while the adverse host has not yet heard. The trumpet call sounded and fallen into line. Hence, in the early stages of the conflict, the Free Traders are sure of winning posts, and inflicting damaging blows on their disorganized antagonists. We shall hear them raising shouts of exultation over triumphs which Time will prove ephemeral and by no means conclusive.

For the heart of the country is sound and its instincts are right as to the Tariff issue. Go into the darkest corner, the least enlightened neighborhood, assemble its inhabitants, and say to them: "A. B. proposes to open a great store at your crossroads for the sale of every foreign product and gewgaw while C. D. contemplates locating a cotton factory. He asks a factory for the production of cotton or woolen fabrics, but they cherish an antipathy so strong that, if one of them obtains an office, the other will not; which will you have?" and nine-tenths would unhesitatingly say: "We will prefer the factory," and this for a most intelligent reason. The factory would bring wealth into that neighborhood; the store would tend rather to drain away the wealth already there. The factory would give employment to persons now idle, and better wages to many now at work, and would largely enhance the value of real estate, while creating a market for every sort of agricultural product to an extent not to be expected from the store. If we account each a benefit to the locality, the factory must yet be regarded as by far the more useful and beneficent.

Ten thousand localities in the United States may already be enlightened by some form of manufacturing industry, but twenty thousand more would be gladly lighted by it electrifying impulse. And the last two or three years have witnessed a rapid though silent strides in the right direction, which the immediate future is likely to double. We have not been building new factories in Lowells or Lawrences nor starting new furnaces in Pittsburgh, so much as diffusing our manufactures more widely and generally over the country—building woolen factories in the Northwest, starting cotton mills in the South, and putting wholly new fun aces into blast in Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. When the grand assault on the Protection policy shall be delivered, it will rally defenders from regions hitherto unanimously and implacably hostile.

In that hour of supreme peril, Pennsylvania will doubtless utter her uncertain sound. She will speak as she has ever spoken for Protection as the policy commended alike by her judgment, her patriotism and her material interests. She will cast an almost or quite unanimous vote in the House of Congress for the beneficent policy upheld by her Snyder, her Forward, her McKennan, and ever so many more of her illustrious sons, and for which her representatives stood so compactly so firmly, in 1861, in 1862, in 1865, in 1866, and whenever issue has been joined on this question.

There is no shadow of danger that she will go wrong when the battle is set; but there is room for apprehension that she may be right at the wrong time, having suffered the golden moment to glide away unimproved. She did not mean to vote against Protection when she voted General Jackson into the Presidency—how could she, with this letter to Dr. Coleman visibly before her? Yet she did. She did not mean to sacrifice the tariff of 1842, when she elected Polk and Dallas—yet she did exactly that. To help to form and enact a protective tariff, and then commit the Government to the keeping of those who would destroy that tariff in spite of her loud remonstrances, has been her fashion—a compromising caprice and insincerity, yet really dictated by the craft of managing politicians, playing upon popular ignorance and partisan bigotry, to subserve their own selfish ends.

This must not be repeated; and, to this end, her people must be seasonably advised and enlightened, as they have hitherto been not. They must unitedly resolve that the friends of Protection are their friends, its enemies their enemies, and that no candidate can receive their suffrage for any high office who is not unequivocally with them. In this matter they shall again be swindled out of Protection unless its advocates shall prove as ready, as active, as vigilant, and as determined as their adversaries. Should Pennsylvania in 1869 and in 1870 evince indifference or inattention to the great issue, the Free Traders will make a Tariff for us in the XLIIId Congress and impose a President upon us at the election of 1872. For those defeats and the resulting disasters, Pennsylvania will be primarily responsible, in that she failed to make herself seasonably felt. In defense of her vital interests, of Labor, of Commerce, of National Solvency, and of General Prosperity.

Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., July 6, 1869.

Your correspondent left East Liverpool yesterday morning at 8:05 o'clock, bound for the "Forest City." Here three important Educational Conventions are to hold this week their annual meeting—the College Association, the Association of the Superintendents of Graded Schools, and the State Teachers' Association.

When the cars reached Newburgh, the seat of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, your correspondent and others concluded to alight and visit the institution. We were amply repaid for our trouble. We were cordially received by Rev. E. Curtis, the efficient Chaplain, who conducted us around the beautiful grounds, comprising some forty acres. Dr. M. Edwards, the Superintendent, accompanied us over the entire building. This is a magnificent stone edifice, six hundred feet long, including wings. The main building is one hundred and twenty-five feet wide and four stories high. The wings being but three stories.

Three hundred patients can be conveniently accommodated. The number now is two hundred and ninety-four. After the destruction of the Asylum at Columbus last fall, one hundred and fifteen of the worst patients were brought here. Before this about seven in ten of the inmates were convalescent, but since this chronic accession the proportion is but one in three.

This institution was founded in 1855. It is now under the control of the following Board of Trustees: W. C. Earl, President; W. H. Price, Secretary; S. H. Pirrin, Alexander Steele, M.D., John Hutchins, C. P. Lockwood. The officers are as follows: Superintendent, J. M. Lewis, M. D.; First Assistant, S. H. Steward, M. D.; Second Assistant, J. F. Hobson, M. D.; Steward, J. C. Sheets; Matron, Mrs. Julia Huntington; Chaplain, Rev. E. Curtis. Adding these are between forty and fifty attendants.

The arrangements for the comfort and care of the patients are complete. For tidiness and cleanliness no institution can surpass it. The annual expenses met by appropriation are $65,000.

C.

THE Providence *Journal*, in some remarks upon the recent visit of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax to that city, notices the fact that there is always disagreement and antagonism between the President and Vice President, but adds that "in two instances, at least, the most cordial and confidential relations have obtained between these dignitaries—between Lincoln and Hamlin, and between Grant and Colfax."

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Shavings From Various Sources.

The Board of United States Engineers appointed to examine the various plans submitted for building the East River Bridge, adopted that sent in by Mr. Roebling, who proposes to build a steel wire cable bridge one hundred and thirty-five feet above the water, and sixteen hundred feet between the towers. Mr. Roebling is one of those men who generally manage to perform more than their contract calls for. His work in this neighborhood, the Allegheny Suspension Bridge in particular, is something any city in the country might be proud of.

A committee appointed by the English War Office to inquire into the properties of gun cotton as a substitute for gun powder for naval, military and civil purposes, recently reported favorably concerning the new invention, which they pronounce decidedly superior to gunpowder for all practical purposes. The experiments made by the committee extended over a period of four years. In their report to the War Office, they pronounce the gun-cotton "as being pre-eminently the most efficient detonating primer known, and one that will effect a material economy in the working of mines." "Nothing," they add, "can be more safe or convenient in ordinary handling, nor can we imagine an explosive agent of such great power as is obtained by the use of the detonating primers, to be more safe and convenient for use."

M. Donnet, a French engineer, has discovered a method of increasing the flow of wells, by closing the mouth as perfectly as possible, by means of a sheet iron bell, through the top of which the tube passes which is attached to the pump. When the bell is closed, the water is withdrawn from the well than naturally flows into it, the water level is lowered, and a diminution of pressure is produced on the surface; this causes an increased supply of water to come in from the springs which feed the well, and the total delivery of the well is permanently increased. At Lyons, Rheims, and various other places, Donnet's method increased the flow of wells from four hundred liters per minute to twelve hundred!

Peat is manufactured in Connecticut at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents per ton. A single establishment engaged in the business makes upwards of one hundred tons per day. In this locality we are not interested in the method of manufacturing, or cost, further than to know what a substitute or auxiliary to ordinary combustibles can be procured for. The process is exceedingly simple. Layers of the deep beds of peat are cut in square blocks, partly dry, and afterwards subjected to a powerful pressure, which increases their density.

The last idea broached for securing cheap power hints at the utilization of tide rises. This is even more novel than motor power from solar heat. The total power of the tide wave over the whole surface of the earth is reckoned at three trillion horse power. Here is the novel calculation: The extent of ocean surface elevated to the mean height of two feet twice in twenty-four hours is set down at one hundred million square miles. Every square mile contains nearly 60,000,000 cubic feet, or 3,840,000,000 pounds of water. This multiplied by the number of square miles affected gives the enormous number of 768,000,000,000,000,000 foot pounds exerted every twelve and a half hours, or a power of 100,000,000,000,000,000 foot pounds per minute. This is divided by 33,000 to reduce it to horse power. Those who are disposed to ridicule the idea we would suggest that the nineteenth century, the century that created the steamboat, locomotive, telegraph, sewing machine, and ocean cable is not precisely the best opportunity to limit the genius of mankind.

THE Chicago *Post* thinks that "the sending of deputations of eminent citizens—deputation after deputation—to California, on dead-head tickets, and in Pullman's palace cars, will not alter the facts of nature nor the laws of commerce. The trade of California is not for us. The trade of the valley of the Mississippi is not for California. Chicago and San Francisco meet at Salt Lake as rivals, each grasping for the business of that vast region, and each offering inducements professedly superior to those held out by the other." The *Post* holds that the trade of the country between Denver and the Sierra Nevada will be the object of contention among the merchants and manufacturers of Chicago and San Francisco.

ADVICES from the woolen cloth district of England represent that woolen goods have not been so low since 1848, as at the present time. Many failures are mentioned and mills are stopped. This coincides with accounts at hand from other parts of the world. Take Australia, for instance. The sheep owners, some of them having flocks that amount to a million, are absolutely boiling down their surplus stock for the tallow. Again in Bavaria, at Breslau, what were the facts connected with the market held there on the 7th instant? This was the annual gathering of producers and buyers. The unfavorable presentiments of the wool producers were fully justified. As results, as the English and French wool buyers inquired only for fine and superfine qualities. The holders of these were rewarded by a reduction of from five to twelve thalers per centner on the prices of last year, while in other wise with the middling kinds, which it was found impossible to dispose of under a sale of fifteen thalers per centner. To this sellers refused to accede. The purchasers consequently retired, and on the following day many offers were sold at twenty thalers per centner below last year's prices.

AN extensive manufactory is about to be erected in Niles, Michigan, by Mr. Dodge, a wealthy and prominent citizen of that place, for the manufacture of edge tools, under the patent obtained by a well known cutler of Battle Creek, Michigan. The machinery will be run by water power, a dam being about to be constructed on the St. Joseph river, at Niles, for that purpose. Swords can be made by the new process, equal to the famous Damascus blades. They can be bent so that the point will touch the hilt, and spring back again upon being released. An ordinary pocket-knife blade, hardened by the new method, will cut glass even better than a diamond, and will shave cut into iron or ordinary steel without injury to the edge of the knife blade. The principle of this process is certainly a great one, and will revolutionize the manufacture of steel and edge tools in this country without doubt.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Picayune* says: The general health of our city continues good. There are but few indications of any unusual sickness, and yet the number of persons leaving for the North and Europe was never greater at this season of the year than at present. The rivalry between the various railroad routes and the steamers by sea and the river is very great; all have their advantages and disadvantages. If time is to be considered an object, the railroad has

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 8, 1869.

There was considerable activity noticed in the local money market to-day. Heavy dealing on many of the discount houses was experienced, and some of the banks were drawing largely on their Eastern balances. The heavy amounts realized from July dividends and settlements have not as yet been sensibly felt in any marked relief to our market, but it is thought that in the course of a very brief period we will have quite an easy condition in monetary matters here.

—The local stock market is quite devoid of interest. There is little stock of any of our corporations being offered for sale, and what is offered is too high to suit purchasers.

—The Government bond market to-day responded to the announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury's intention to purchase three millions of bonds to-morrow. The advance was from ⅜ to 1 per cent. It is remarked that the money pressure in New York has been the main cause of the late decline.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	117¼	117⅝	117⅝
1862 5-20's	117¼	117⅝	117⅝
1864 5-20's	117⅛	118	118
1865 5-20's, old	118⅛	118¼	118¼
1865 5-20's, new	117	117	116⅞
1867 5-20's	117	117	116⅞
1868	117	117	116⅞
10-40's	108	108	108
Gold	135¼	135¼	135¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 7.	July 8.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135¼	135¾	½	
U. S. bonds, 1881	116⅝	117⅛	1	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	121½	121⅝	⅛	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	117⅛	117⅜	¼	
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	118¼	118⅜	⅛	
U. S. new iss., 5-20's, 65, 10%	117⅝	117⅞	¼	
U. S. 5 new iss., 5-20's, '67, 10%	116⅝	116⅞	¼	
U. S. B. new iss., 5-20's, '68, 10%	116⅛	116⅜	¼	
U. S. 10-40's	107½	107⅝	⅛	

—The New York stock market was very favorably affected to-day by the prospect of an easier money market to result from the purchase of bonds by the Government. The advance was rapid, and ranged from ¼ to 6 per cent.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 8, 1869.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	192½	193½	193⅜	194⅜	194⅜	194⅜	194⅜
Hudson River		193½					
Harlem		143					
Read'g	97½	98	98	98			
Michigan Central		138					
Michigan Southern	108½	109	108⅝				109½
Illinois Central		142½					
Cleveland and Pittsb'g		108	108				
Fort Wayne	150½	151½	152		151½		152
Chicago and Northwestern	89¾	90	90¼		90		90¼
Do preferred	94½	95	95½		95¼		
Rock Island	106¼	106¾	106¾		106¾		
Toledo and Wabash		72¾			72¾		73¼
Toledo and Wabash, pref.							
Chicago and Alton		158½			157		157½
St. Paul	75½	75¾			74½		75¼
St. Paul, preferred		85¾			85½		86¼
Ohio and Mississippi		30¼			30¼		30¼
Pacific Mail		90½			90½		
Western Union Telegraph		35¼			35¼		35¼
Adams Express		59¾			59¾		59⅝
Merchants Union Express							
American M. U. Express		40¾			40¾		40¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		25			25		
United States Express		48			48¾		49
Gold	135½	135¾	135½		135¾		135¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	191¾	192½	¾	
Hudson River	193	193½	½	
Harlem	140	143	3	
Reading	97½	98¾	1¼	
Mich. Central	138	138		
Mich. S.-shern	107¼	109½	2¼	
Illinois Central	140	142½	2½	
Cleve. and Pitts	104½	108½	4	
Fort Wayne	152	152		
Chicago and North.	89¾	91	1¼	
do preferred	94½	95¾	1¼	
Rock Island	115½	116¾	1	
Tol. and Wabash	70¾	72¾	2	
do preferred				
Chicago and Alton	157	157		
St. Paul	74½	75¾	1¼	
do preferred	84¾	86¼	1½	
Ohio and Miss	30¼	30¼		
Pacific Mail	89¾	90½	¾	
Western U. Tel	35¾	38¾	¾	
Adams Express	59¾	59¾		
Merch U. Ex				
American M. U. Ex	40¾	41	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	25¾	24		2¾
United States Ex	48	70	2	

—The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of June were:

1869	$408,139
1868	393,120
Increase	$15,009
The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the month of June were:	
1869	$1,258,284
1868	1,167,544
Increase	$90,740

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

"While the markets were generally dull today, a great deal of interest was manifested in the course of the money market the opening signs of which this morning were scrutinized with more than usual curiosity. It was felt that the time had come either for a relaxation of the severe stringency which prevailed up to the eve of the 4th, or for a general sale of stocks to avoid the accumulation of interest which the stringency has entailed. The earliest rate for money was about a sixteenth per cent., and the great volume of business up to half-past two o'clock was done at this rate and at an eighth. The demand became more active about three o'clock, when as high as a quarter was paid for some small amounts, but the prevailing figures were an eighth and interest and three-sixteenths. The fact seemed to satisfy the street that the money market, despite the heavy Government purchase of bonds on Saturday, was still susceptible of speculative manipulation, and stock gamblers have grown desperate in their schemes, and are pursuing the market with relentless energy. The cliques, in fixing up money, have resorted to a rather profound piece of strategy, and demonstrate the truth of the adage that, in Wall street as elsewhere, necessity is the mother of invention. The operators of Jacob Little's time would rub their eyes in bewilderment could they witness the devices which are now resorted to in order to move the market. This latest strategy has arisen out of the failure of the usual process of locking-up money through direct deposits and certified checks. The telling figures of the Clearing House and the condemnation of the press have frightened the banks so that they cannot be easily induced to lend themselves to any locking-up operation. The cliques, therefore, have been compelled to cast about them for some other means. Their latest plan is to borrow Government bonds and stocks, giving greenback collateral. Of course, the consideration offered is proportioned to the loss of interest on the deposit which, by the terms of the agreement, must be put away out of circulation. To render the operation sure the numbers of the greenbacks are taken. Hence the same notes must be returned, it being the law of such transactions that the same collateral, and not an equivalent, must be returned. Such money cannot be deposited in bank. It is destroyed for the time being, as its circulating power is taken away. The bonds and stocks so borrowed are sold again. The money received to borrow more bonds and stocks, and the process is repeated over and over again. A prompt operator can thus in one day, with a hundred thousand dollars, buy up ten times that sum. Meantime, his sales of bonds and stocks keep the market weak, and help to the accomplishment of his final purpose.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented at the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Hogs at Chicago.

Shippers of hogs on New York account in Chicago have posted the following notice, which we hope will be observed in regard to the Pittsburgh market:

Whereas, the Board of Health of New York and Jersey City have passed an ordinance forbidding the slaughtering or dealing in piggy sows in the above cities, and as all our hogs are shipped to New York and Communipaw, therefore, we, the undersigned, have resolved, that on and after Monday, July 5th, 1869, we will not buy any piggy sows, and we expect commission men to throw them out of any lots we may purchase.

W. H. Smith, Wm. Smith, John Soames, D. Goggin, J. L. Mann, C. H. Metcalf, W. M. Fulden, Messenger, Gillett & Co., Milton Tabor, Chas. White & Co., H. Gillett, J. W. Kelly.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, July 8, 1869. }

Trade in our general markets is very quiet, and only a moderate business doing. There is hardly any change to be noted in prices from those reported for some time.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market for old apples is over. An occasional sale is making, at nominal rates, for a prime to choice article at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

BRANS—Very little inquiry and nominal at $1 70@2 25 for good to choice.

BUTTER—Demand fair for choice roll and packed at 22@25c, and for some very extra brands 27c is paid. For common and inferior the market is dull and prices nominal.

EGGS—Market firm at 20c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—Market steady at 21 45 ₱ gallon for extra No. 1, and $1 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand and market steady. We quote shoulders at 15½c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 19c; canvassed sugar cured hams 20½c; plain sugar cured hams 20c; breakfast bacon 20½c; dried beef pieces laid in thrces 20c, and in buckets 21c ₱ lb; and hams pork ₱ bbl $31 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull. We quote choice apples at 12@13c, quarters 10@10c for halves and 16@17c for quarters.

POTATOES—There is but little demand for old potatoes. Choice peachblows are also quoted nominally at 2@2 ₱ bush, many sales are made under that quotation, and for small lots new potatoes sell at $3 25@3 75 ₱ bbl; as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 85, and $1 50@1 60 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of packages.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons fair, and prices may be quoted at $20@29 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl mill prices are as follows: For bran, ₱ wholesale ₱ hundred, 95c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 20; screenings $2 00.

FLOUR—For well known brands of flour there is a fair demand, and holders are firm. There is, however, no material change in the lower grades on the market, and for those the market is dull and nominal. We quote from store good to fancy spring, at $8 50@9 50 ₱ bbl;

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Final Presentment of the Grand Jury—The Liquor Traffic of the City—Visit to the Public Institutions, &c., &c.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The Grand Jury yesterday made the following presentment:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County:

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

We, the Grand Inquest of Allegheny county, in making our final presentment, respectfully state that we have ascertained with regret that there are one thousand and twenty-five houses licensed to sell spirituous and malt liquors in our city and our county. This statement will be doubted by many of our fellow citizens, but nevertheless it is a fact, as the public records will prove.

There are to be found in almost every block of buildings, on our most public thoroughfares, drinking houses of the lowest grade, alluring thousands of our young men to certain destruction, many of whom might otherwise be the hope of the State. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise, with this alarming state of things around us, that our prisons are filled to overflowing and crime in every shape stalks abroad in open day, and so much destitution and wretchedness are seen on every hand. We have seen enough during our session to satisfy us that an alarming state of facts exists arising from our present system of granting licenses.

THE DUTY OF CONSTABLES.

We have reason to believe that our ward and borough constables are not sufficiently vigilant in detecting illegal traffic in liquors in some of our drug stores where they are vended and drank on the premises to the injury and demoralization of young men on week days as well as on the Sabbath.

THE ALDERMEN.

We desire further to call the attention of the people to that class of official known as Aldermen and Police Magistrates. It is astonishing the number of cases that have passed through a hearing during this session which had no foundation at all to justify the charge made against the parties, thereby compelling the Grand Jury when ignoring a bill either to inflict the costs on the county, which is manifestly unfair, or saddle them on the prosecutor, who has been misled by stupidity or cupidity, or perhaps worse, of the magistrate before whom the matter was presented. We regret that we have not the power of discriminating between prosecutor, defendant and committing magistrate, in assessing the costs in such cases. We trust the day is not far distant when our Legislature will pass a law empowering Grand Jurors to impose the costs on magistrates when they are manifestly in fault. If this were done, there would be less business permitted to come before the courts and prove a great saving to the community.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

As it is customary for the Grand Jury to visit the public institutions in which the county is interested, we will endeavor to give some idea of the manner in which they are managed, and will be brief as possible, premising that the annual reports of reports of each will convey all needed information.

THE WORK HOUSE.

The County Work House is approaching completion as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The east wing of the building, intended for male convicts, together with the hospital rooms, Library and Chapel, are now under roof, and will be ready to receive inmates about September next. The Board of Directors deserve the thanks of the people of Allegheny county for their untiring zeal and energy in promulgating and advancing this praiseworthy and noble enterprise, when completed it will, in a great measure, compel those that lead a life of idle and unprofitable imprisonment in the county jail, at an expense of the taxpayers, to labor for their own support, as well as add a revenue to the institution.

THE COUNTY HOME.

We can also bear cheerful testimony to the very able manner in which the affairs of the County Home are conducted. The Superintendent, with his family, with their assistants in their different departments, deserve the highest praise from the taxpayers of the county for the faithful discharge of the duties upon them. The selection of such aid shows the good judgment of the directors into whose hands the people have placed this important trust. Under the direction of a competent farmer, the work on the farm and in the garden is nearly all performed by the inmates, which, to a great extent, makes the home self-supporting. In connection with this, the school under its skilful teachers is an interesting feature and merits the highest commendation.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

Our inspection of the Dixmont Hospital compels us to say that in our opinion the management cannot be improved upon. This immense structure is complete in all its parts, and every department is conducted with an eye single to the comfort and welfare of its unfortunate inmates, and the orderly that everything moves along like clock work, and each and every room, from the cellar to the attic base to attic, is a model of neatness and cleanliness. The credit of this noble work is due to the efficient and able superintendent in all its kind lady, together with his skillful and worthy assistants, all contributing to the complete success of the institution.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The House of Refuge was next visited, and without any previous notice being given, we found the House throughout in perfect order and exceedingly neat and clean. Mr. Avery, the estimable Superintendent accompanied us through the various apartments, shops, school rooms, &c. The inmates were busily employed at work in their several departments. This mode of confinement, varied as it is with work, study and recreation, and last, though not least, Christian education, serves to ameliorate the rigor of prison life, and work a reformation for good when their terms expire, and we are assured the management, under such excellent supervision, is all that can be desired towards that end.

THE JAIL.

We can scarcely add to or detract anything previously stated by previous Grand Juries in relation to the condition of our county jail. The different apartments were found to be as clean and orderly as could be expected, taking into consideration the crowded state of the cells. So many prisoners necessarily placed in one cell compel them to breathe the unwholesome air, and is very disagreeable. It is gratifying, however, to know that before many months roll round, the County Work House will be in a state of readiness to relieve the jail of this overcrowded state, and the new additions, being erected to the jail, will afford much better accommodations and add materially to the safety and comfort of the unfortunate and misguided inmates.

CONCLUSION NECESSARY.

In conclusion we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency and gentlemanly deportment of the Assistant District Attorney, John B Flack, Esq., and the Clerk, J. G. McConnell, Esq., who displayed untiring energy and perseverance in the discharge of their various duties, rendering thereby the labors of the Grand Jury both pleasant and agreeable.

(Signed) WM. RINHART, Foreman.

The Grand Jury then adjourned finally with the thanks of the Court.

In the case of Thomas Hogle, indicted for rape, previously reported, the jury yesterday found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Conrad Cook was arraigned on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery; Chas. Selmosi prosecutor. The offense is alleged to have been committed at Eberhardt's beer garden on Troy Hill. Jury out.

Joseph Holt was placed on trial for the larceny of a keg of gin. The gin was shipped on the 25th inst. as "goods" to S. McCreary, of Fairview, Erie county, and was found in possession of the defendant shortly after midnight on the morning of the 28th of the same month. He was carrying it on his shoulder, and while passing along Water street, Allegheny, was arrested by officer Jerry Smith, of the night police. The keg and contents were valued at about twelve dollars. The jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving the box. Sentence deferred.

Charles Brandt was arraigned on an indictment charging him with seduction, Barbara Leinss prosecutor. On trial at adjournment.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting Yesterday—Adoption of Rules Relative to the Delivery of Crude Oil.

A special meeting of the Petroleum Association was held at their rooms, corner of Duquesne Way and Seventh street, yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, Mr. James A. Hutchinson in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President stated that the reception of the report of the committee appointed to select some system, rules or regulations relative to the delivery of crude oil, would be in order.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. Long submitted the following report from the committee:

Resolved, by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, that for the purpose of regulating the delivery of crude oil at Pittsburgh hereafter, the following rules be adopted by the trade generally:

1. Prior to the oil leaving Oil City the purchaser shall designate particularly a landing or siding where it is to be delivered, and where he will accept it as delivered when placed there by the seller.

2. At two o'clock p. m. on the day following the delivery of the gauger's certificate to the original buyer, his check will be due for the amount of the bill, and where two or more persons or firms shall be interested in the delivery of any shipment of crude oil, this rule shall apply to each of them, and they shall all meet at the Association room at the above hour and pass their checks one to another according to their respective purchases.

3. When there is no objection made to the quality or gravity of any oil by twelve o'clock on the day following its arrival at the landing or siding, it shall be considered by all parties interested as delivered in accordance with the contract.

4. Any party failing to be present at the appointed hour and place with his checks ready for his payment in accordance with the above, shall be deemed to have come under the censure of this Association and trade.

The rules to go into effect on Monday.

Capt. Stockdale offered a resolution that the above rules go into operation on and after Monday, the 12th inst. Adopted.

MEMBER ELECTED.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, Edward Schmidt was elected a member of the Association. Adjourned.

The Supreme Court—The Tonnage Tax Declared Constitutional.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, a decision was rendered in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* various Railroad Companies of the State, brought up on appeal by the Commonwealth from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, which had declared the act imposing a tonnage tax upon railroads unconstitutional. The Supreme Court reverses that decision, and declares the law to be constitutional. This decision will have an important and favorable effect upon the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

The following is the record made in the above cases:

The Commonwealth vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Erie Railroad Company, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, Monongahela Navigation Company, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. Dauphin county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

The following Western cases were also decided:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Rev. J. M. Barrett. Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

The Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, the Western Transportation Company and the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company vs. Alexander and Thomas Jones. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Koontz vs. Hammond. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed.

Bowser vs. Cessna. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed.

Findlay & Hays vs. Joseph Kelm. Somerset county. Judgment reversed, and verdict for defendant not awarded.

Madara and Spang vs. Oyer. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Jungenfitter et al. vs. Richey. Bedford county. Judgment affirmed.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—Reports of Committees—The Library, etc., etc.

A regular meeting of Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. English, Faulkner, Gwinner, Hall, Morrison, Gilum, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach and President McBrier.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WETTACH presented a petition for water on Adams street. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. McBRIER presented a remonstrance against the construction of a lateral sewer on Pitt alley. Referred to the Committee on Sewers.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. HALL presented the report of the City Controller, as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

No. 3. Engines and firemen	$ 224 90
No. 4. Printing	497 47
No. 5. Streets and Bridges	3,831 40
No. 6. Wharves and Landings	524 52
No. 7. Surveys	439 81
No. 9. Contingent Fund	381 94
No. 11. Water Works	13,941 61
No. 14. Lamps	491 41
No. 16. Registry	364 18
Total	$20,696 61
Water Works pay roll	$1,500 75
Due on mortgage on Columbia Engine House	1,500 00
Paid City Officers for June	1,462 07
Paid Police for traffic in liquors	2,751 34
Paid Firemen for June	561 66
Firemen's quarterly pay roll	999 00
Total expenses until June 30th	$29,836 67

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. PORTER, Controller.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Street Committee, submitted the report of the Street Committee. The principal item in the report was a resolution authorizing the property holders on North Canal street, from Chestnut street to Madison avenue, to build a uniform fence. The resolution was lost. Common Council non-concurred and adopted the resolution. The Committee recommended the construction of the trunk sewer through West Commons.

Mr. PATTERSON also submitted the following ordinances.

For the grading and paving of Race alley, Seventh ward. Adopted.

For the grading and paving of Union street, Seventh ward. Adopted.

For the grading and paving of Jackson street, between Fremont street and Grand avenue. Referred back to the Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON also submitted a plan for the construction of a sewer on Montgomery alley and Pitt alley. The ordinance in reference to Pitt alley was referred back to the Committee. The plan and ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Montgomery alley was adopted and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. PATTERSON also presented an ordinance and plan for the construction of a sewer through West Commons, from the junction of the Montgomery avenue sewer to North avenue and Pasture lane. (In C. C. read and laid over.

The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the ordinance, and it was adopted by a vote of nine ayes to four nays.

On motion of Mr. RIDDLE, the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. PATTERSON also presented the report of the viewers on the opening of Webster street and Taylor street.

On motion of Mr. HALL, the report relative to the opening of Taylor avenue was set aside. The report relative to Webster street was confirmed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WATER.

Mr. WETTACH presented the report of the Committee on Water, accompanied by a petition and resolution for a water pipe on Preble street. The report was accepted and adopted.

Accompanying the report was a resolution assessing a tax of five mills on property owners for water purposes, provided no such tax be assessed on property where water pipes have not been extended. Adopted.

REPORT OF FINANCE.

Mr. HALL presented the report of the Finance Committee, accompanied by a resolution authorizing a warrant in favor of Nesbon for the Columbia Engine House property. Adopted.

CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of the Committee on City Property. In regard to the false ceiling in the Select Council Chamber, it was recommended that the false ceiling be taken down. Adopted.

Mr. HALL presented a resolution that the City Treasurer act as clerk of the Finance Committee. Adopted.

Mr. A. PATTERSON offered a resolution that the Street Committee take immediate measures to prevent the closing up of Wilson street by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a communication from the City Solicitor relative to the bylaws of the City Treasurer. Referred to the Street Committee.

THE CITY BUILDING.

Mr. RIDDLE called up the report of the Committee on City Property, and recommended that the Select Council recede from its former action, directing that the Library Association be notified to leave, and concur in the action of Common Council.

Mr. McBRIER, Mr. Hall in the chair, offered an amendment to the resolution that the rear end of the Council Chamber be provided for the City Engineer, and the vaults be connected with that and the Street Committee's Room.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of nine yeas to thirteen nays, Messrs. Faulkner, Gwinner, and Phillips, voting in the negative.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE.

Mr. HALL offered a resolution instructing the Street Committee to proceed with the grading and paving of Montgomery avenue. Adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK - - - - - - - - President.
R. DILWORTH - - - - - - - - - - Clerk.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Comly, Gilliland, Grenet, Hamm, Harvey, Krebbs, Kopp, Long, Megraw, McNeill, Ober, Price, Porter, Richardson, Rowley, Shaler, Voegily, Warner, and President Slack.

Mr. PORTER presented a communication from property holders on Ridge avenue, asking for delay in the paving of said avenue, as the petitioners not sufficiently settled. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS, a resolution to have iron culvert put down on North avenue, at James street. Referred.

Mr. KERR, petition for main sewer, from termination of Sedgwick street sewer to the Ohio river. Referred.

Also, resolution for the erection of hitching posts around the Diamond squares. Adopted.

Mr. THOMPSON, petition for water on Frazier street. Referred to Water Committee, with power to act.

Mr. SEIDLE, petition of F. Braun for abatement of assessment for paving of Jalappa street. Referred to City Engineer.

REPORT ON FIRE ENGINES.

Mr. MEGRAW presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines. The committee refer to the fact that the subject of a Paid Fire Department had been discussed, but no definite action in regard to details had been taken. They recommend the addition of Councils to the great scarcity of water, as evidenced at the late fire in the Second ward, and ask that some steps be taken towards providing a remedy. The report was received and filed.

REPORT OF WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

Mr. HASTINGS presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings. In regard to Mr. Sampson's proposition to sell a portion of his property for wharf purposes, a favorable report was received, recommending the City Engineer to survey the ground, and report. The resolution was adopted.

MARKET REPORT.

Mr. HANNA presented the report of the Committee on Markets, with a resolution authorizing the erection of a new pair of scales—the contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. Report accepted and resolution adopted.

THE OIL ORDINANCE.

The amendment to the ordinance relative to oil refineries, "that the valuation of twenty-five per cent. be determined by the City Engineer, in connection with the Committee on Engines," was reported from Select Council. In motion Common Council receded and concurred.

REPORT OF VIEWERS RECONSIDERED.

Mr. SEIDLE moved the reconsideration of the report of the viewers in the opening of Perry street, in the Eighth ward. Adopted.

Mr. SEIDLE stated that the viewers had appropriated property of his which two years ago cost him fifteen hundred dollars, and that they had not awarded him any damages, although he had not been benefited to the extent of a single dollar.

Mr. McNEILL moved that the report be referred back to the viewers for re-examination. Adopted.

Council adjourned.

Committed for Mayhem.

John Debold, whose arrest on Wednesday night, we recorded yesterday, had a hearing before Mayor Brush during yesterday afternoon, and in default of $2,000 bail was committed to jail for trial. The charges against the accused, was malicious mayhem, Jacob Clauss appearing as prosecutor. The alleged offense was committed on Saturday evening at a saloon in Lawrenceville, now the Fifteenth ward. Debold wanted to fight Clauss, and said the latter would have to "chaw" him, (Debold) else he would reverse matters and "chaw" the complainant. Without much further ado, he seized Clauss and bit at his nose, but missing the nasal organ, closed his teeth on one of Clauss's ears, and ere he could be released, a goodly portion of the lower part of the ear was eaten off. Information was made before the Mayor, but Debold succeeded in eluding arrest until Wednesday night, when officer Dressler apprehended him. He was locked up and after the hearing yesterday committed as stated.

ACCIDENT.—A laborer employed at the Outer Depot of the Fort Wayne Railroad at Manchester, was injured yesterday morning in the following manner: A shifting engine was drawing a train by means of a cable, when the latter suddenly parted and one of the ends struck the unfortunate man in the breast, knocking him to the ground. No bones were broken, we believe. His name is Robert Kennedy, and he resided at No. 27 Rebecca street Allegheny.

WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURERS.—The representatives of white lead manufacturing firms of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh held a meeting at the Monongahela House on Wednesday, and after the transaction of business of importance only to themselves adjourned. Saturday the visiting gentlemen were shown around the city by a committee of Pittsburghers, "doing" the different manufactories and objects of interest.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Harry B. Smithson sold, yesterday, the entire plot of lots in Snyder's Hollow, on the Pleasant Valley Railroad, belonging to George Breed, Esq., estate. The sale amounted to over sixteen thousand dollars—good work for two and a half hours time. Parties having real estate to dispose of will find Captain Smithson prompt and reliable.

TILL TAPPER COMMITTED.—The till of the saloon of Wm. McClure, No. 209 Smithfield street, was tapped during the absence of the proprietor, who was in the cellar, on Wednesday, and robbed of twenty dollars. Thomas Shields was arrested for the larceny, and taken before Alderman Strain, who committed him for a hearing to-morrow.

RETURNED HOME.—Jimmy and John Hammill, Fred. Dierst, Ed. Jourdon, Henry Coulter, and other Pittsburgh boys who took the Boston regatta, arrived home yesterday morning.

MORE RETURNS.—Three more tavern keepers were returned to Mayor Brush yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday. Their names are as follows: Thomas Welsh, Owen Sullivan and John Thomas. Hearings will take place next week.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Workmen commenced removing the spire from St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday afternoon.

PHI GAMMA DELTA.

Eighth General Convention—Banquet at Hubley's.

The eighth General Convention of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity has been in session at the Monongahela House in this city during the past two days. J. H. Raymond, of Evanston, Ill., presided. Members were in attendance from various States of the Union, and the sessions were characterized by harmony and good feeling.

On last evening a large number of the members of the fraternity assembled at the restaurant of J. S. Hubley, on Fourth avenue, where a bountiful and splendidly prepared banquet was partaken of. All did justice to the feast, and joy reigned supreme. The festivities continued up to a late hour, and at the close of the feast the assemblage was called to order by Mr. J. H. Raymond, of the Chicago *Journal*, when the following toasts were proposed:

The Press—Responded to by a reporter of the city press.

Phi Gamma Delta—Response by J. H. Raymond, of Chicago.

The Clergy; our honored guides—Response by N. H. Holmes, of Meadville.

The Bar; the bulwark of Justice—Responses by John J. Henderson, Esq., of Meadville, and James W. Murray, Esq., of this city.

The Medical Profession—Response by Dr. B. B. Smith, of Allegheny.

The American College; the Republic's Safeguard—Response by Mr. Leech, of Galesburg.

The Ladies—This toast was happily responded to by Mr. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., of this city.

The Grand Chapter of P. G. D.—Response by Mr. W. H. Clark, of New York.

The various Chapters represented at the Convention were toasted, eliciting neat responses from Dr. T. D. Davis, of Blairsville, Mr. Boyd, of Gettysburg, Mr. Rimmell, of Indianapolis, Messrs. A. H. Alker and S. M. Jackson, of New York.

Votes of thanks to the city papers for publishing notices of the Convention, and to Mr. Raymond, the chairman, were passed, to all which "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, when the happy party adjourned with three cheers for "Phi Gamma Delta."

Killed by the Falling of an Embankment.

Friday last an inquest was held by Coroner Clawson on the remains of a boy named Jas. Purcell, who was killed the evening before, in McClure township. The deceased with some other boys was playing at the foot of a steep clay embankment, left in grading the road, when the embankment caved in, burying young Purcell and killing him. He was extricated as soon as possible but life was extinct. Witnesses testified that they considered the bank safe, except in case teams should strike it, and a fence had been built along the road to prevent teams running against it. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "That Jas. Purcell came to his death on the 1st of July, 1869, in McClure township, Allegheny county, by the caving in of a quantity of clay on a public road, under the supervision of T. F. Mulgrew, an officer of said township of McClure."

On Thursday the father of the boy Purcell made information before Justice Kerr of McClure township, charging Mr. Malaney, the Supervisor, with manslaughter. The case has been held for a hearing.

The Allegheny Park Improvement.

Our readers will recollect that when the project for the improvement of the Allegheny Commons was stated, a committee of Councils was appointed to confer with Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company in reference to the adoption of a plan for the ornamentation of that portion of the road running over the West Commons, which would harmonize with the contemplated improvements of the city. The company very generously agreed to put up an ornamental gateway at the intersection of North and Irwin avenues, construct iron bridges at the Ridge and Western avenue crossings, and to put up a neat iron fence on either side of the road, in place of the plain wooden fence that now incloses the road. It was further proposed to cover the entire portion of the road bed embraced within the improvement with fine white gravel. Gen. Cass, President of the Railroad Company, has pressed the plan for these improvements, and the work of constructing the necessary stone foundations has already commenced and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Mr. J. Sivan is the contractor.

Petition of the O'Hara School District Under a Recent Act of the Legislature.

An act of the Legislature, passed at the last session, authorized the O'Hara School District (Twelfth ward) to purchase real estate for the enlargement of the school building, and to borrow money for this purpose. It provided that the said School District might enter upon and occupy any lot or lots of grounds, together with the buildings thereon, as might be necessary for the enlargement of said building, and provided for the appointment of viewers and the assessment of damages.

In accordance with the provisions of this act, petitions were yesterday presented in the Court of Common Pleas against Wm. Rosewell, John Bliss and James Lewis, asking the appointment of viewers to assess damages.

The Court granted the order, and Jas. Reed, James Herdman and John Wilkinson were appointed viewers.

An Outrageous Assault.

A German woman named Mrs. Kromer, who lives on Mount Washington, appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday and deposed to an information, charging a man named Charles Schurer with assault and battery. From the statement of Mrs. Kromer, it would seem she was on her way to Spang's mill, in West Pittsburgh, early yesterday morning, carrying with her breakfast for her husband, who is engaged at the mill mentioned. When a short distance from the mill, she alleges she was met by the defendant, who struck her in the eye, on the head, and behind the ear, besides otherwise violently abusing her. She exhibited a black eye, a swollen face, and a cut behind the ear as corroborative evidence of the assault. She could not account for the assault, and knew of no motive that should have prompted Shurer to the commission of the offense. A warrant was issued and the accused arrested. A hearing in the case will be had this morning, Shurer being required to enter into bonds for his appearance at Court. That being done he was released.

The Registering of Lots.

Over three thousand deeds have been left at the office of the City Engineer, Allegheny, for registry, in accordance with the act recently requiring that all deeds and transfers of property in Allegheny City must first be registered and stamped by the City Engineer before they can be recorded in the county Recorder's office. The city has been subdivided, and the books containing the plats of subdivisions are being repaired as rapidly as possible. Distinctly marked upon the plans will be found the size and location of each lot, the city, with the name of the owner, description of the property, &c., &c., recorded in the same book, as well as transfers, which may be made in the future. No deed or transfer will be valid unless registered in the manner described.

Prize Fighters in Jail.

It was generally known in this city that a prize fight had been arranged to take place near Wheeling, on the 30th of June, between Barney Duffy, who was the principal witness here in the Bell Arson case, and a man named Burns, who hails from this city. Barney is now a Clevelander. For some reason the fight did not come off on that day, but on Saturday last the principals, accompanied by their backers and several sporting men, took the train and started a boat at Zanesville to take them to Jackson's, where the fight had been arranged to take place. The sheriff learned of the affair in time, and arrested the principals and their backers, and all are now in jail.

INJURED BY A FALL OF SLATE.—Hugh Gibson, while employed in a coal mine at Oscola, on the Youghiogheny river, on Thursday last, was seriously injured by a fall of slate. He was brought to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second Avenue on Wednesday evening last, where Dr. McClelland, on examining him, ascertained that he had sustained a compound fracture of both bones of the right leg, besides wounds about the head, face and back. The fracture was reduced and the other injuries properly dressed. Gibson has a wife and family. In this connection we might state that the Surgical Ward of the Hospital (Second) contains, among other cases, one of comminuted fracture of the hip, three fractures of the thigh, and one compound fracture of the leg.

LAW BREAKERS PUNISHED.—Mention was made yesterday of the arrest of Hugh Kollock, Michael Coburn and Wm. Welsh, for disorderly conduct in Schultz saloon, in the old Fifth ward, and for interfering with the police officers in the discharge of their duties. They remained in the lock-up during Wednesday night, and on being taken before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, were fined $25 and costs, each. The fines were paid and the defendants discharged. Warrants were then issued for the arrest of Roger Ran and John Bierman, two other parties who participated in the disturbance, and on being apprehended, they will be similarly treated.

A MISSING MAN.—Edwin S. Atkinson, a carpenter by occupation, and residing on the corner of Forty-first and North streets, Seventeenth ward, left his home on Tuesday morning last to attend to some business in the city, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. Grave fears are entertained by his wife and family in regard to his welfare. He has always been a sober and industrious man, and his sudden disappearance has led many to believe that he has been the victim of foul play. He is described as being about six feet high, black hair, moustache and whiskers, and when he left home wore a dark suit of clothing. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his distressed wife and family.

A WATCHMAN NEEDED.—A watchman is badly needed on the bridge over the Allegheny river at Mechanics street. Accounts reach us from steamboat captains of an outrage indulged in daily by boys and half grown men, to collect in crowds on the bridge, and as the boats pass underneath the same shower of down a lot of boulders on to the hurricane decks. Several narrow escapes have been made by persons on the boats, and unless the evil is abolished some accidents will undoubtedly occur. The police force should provide a watchman with instructions to arrest all such offenders.

THE FUND INCREASING.—The fund of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh is daily increasing, from the receipts paid by Mayor Brush from fines for Sunday liquor selling. Yesterday Mrs. Fleming plead guilty to a charge of selling on Sunday; paid the penalty $50 and costs, and was discharged. D. Trill was convicted of the same offense and a similar amount collected from him. Thus the fund was increased $50 yesterday.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following commissions have been issued by Governor Geary: Alexander Leggate: City of Allegheny, to be an auctioneer for a term of one year from April 21, 1869; J. Webster Reynolds, New Castle, to be a notary public for a term of three years from July 5th. George F. Danielson, to be notary public at Pittsburgh for a term of three years from July 5, 1869.

SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTED.—The Eleventh Ward School Board (Moorhead sub-district) have unanimously re-elected their efficient corps of teachers, as follows: Principal, J. J. Taggart; Grammar Department, M. E. Taggart, L. E. Martin; Intermediate Department, Irenia Rutledge, H. M. Matthews, Jennie R. Smith; Primary Department, H. H. Fulton, Margarie Marshall, Aggie Martin, Jennie Moffat, M. E. Irwin, Anna Moore, Lizzie Laughlin.

PAID FOR IT.—On Wednesday night a young man named George Williams was arrested for disorderly conduct on St. Clair (now Sixth) street. An old man, it seems, passed near where Williams was standing, when the latter pitched into and knocked him. These facts were made known to His Honor Mayor Brush on yesterday morning, and Williams was charged $23 25 for his unbecoming behavior.

DEGREE CONFERRED.—The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon Rev. Joseph Horner, of Pittsburgh, by Allegheny College, Meadville. Mr. Horner is a minister of the M. E. Church, and at present has charge of the Book Depository in this city.

Colored Confidence Game.

A colored hack driver named George Demmy, alleges that he was victimized to the amount of $3,000 at the Union Depot yesterday evening at seven o'clock. He says he was approached by two fine looking negroes, who represented that they were from North Carolina, and said they had $3,000 in gold which they wished to exchange for greenbacks. He was glad to accommodate them, and produced five five hundred dollar bills. Two fifties and the balance in twenties. They told him their gold was in a trunk which they carried, but on opening the same after he arrived home he found that in the corner of the trunk was a brick. The police have been notified, and as yet have not succeeded in ascertaining the whereabouts of the North Carolina gentlemen.

Avery College Commencement.

The annual commencement of this school came off yesterday afternoon at the A. M. E. Zion Church, in the city of Allegheny. It was in every respect a grand affair. The members acquitted themselves with credit, reflecting honor on their teachers, and evincing the most thorough discipline and conscientious labor. The address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city. The music was conducted by Prof. Lenden. The President, Rev. Mr. Garnet, made a very appropriate speech. Miss Cornelia Bailes, Miss Jackson, Mr. Garnet, and one or two other students, acquitted themselves with more than ordinary ability. The school will compare favorably with other institutions of the kind in our midst.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR.—We observe by this week's issue of the *Weekly Mirror*, that Mr. Hoffman has purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Telford, and that the editors and publishers are now Wright & Holtzman. Although but six months old, the *Mirror* has established itself among the hebdomadals of the city, and will continue to prosper under its new management.

RARE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The following list of officers, elected for this quarter, will take their places at this evening's meeting of the Rare Temperance Club, at the Home, on Diamond Way: President, C. W. Bradley; Vice President, G. Henderson; Recording Secretary, Wm. Jackson; Corresponding Secretary, B. Wilks; Treasurer, C. Sherrill; Executive Committee, H. Godfrey and J. C. Crabon.

ELEVENTH WARD SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The pupils of Moorhead Sub-district Schools, Eleventh ward, will give an exhibition in the new school building this evening, and the entertainment, we are assured, will be of a most pleasant character. The citizens of the upper wards are all invited to indorse the exhibition by their presence.

THE DOG LAW.—The ordinance relating to the muzzling of dogs will be rigidly enforced by Mayor Brush during the prescribed time for the same, viz: from the 15th of July to the 15th of August. The Mayor has no authority to order the muzzling of the canines until after that time.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Superintendent French gives notice in another column of an accident to one of the engines at the Water Works, which will stop one-half of the pumping capacity of the works for at least two days. Our citizens are requested to economize their use of water until the accident is repaired.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels remain but two nights longer, and at each entertainment will appear in a varied and attractive bill. They will give a twenty-five cent matinee this afternoon.

THE INTERNATIONAL QUARTETTE.—This distinguished company of singers will give a grand concert at Masonic Hall on Saturday evening. Speaking of the troupe, the Liverpool *Mercury* says: "The great Welsh Poets and Vocalists, Mr. Lewis, 'Llew Llwyvo,' gave a farewell concert last evening at St. George's Hall to a crowded and enthusiastic audience, who wished their old favorite God-speed and fresh laurels during his tour through the United States of America. Mr. Lewis was ably assisted by a young Tenor, his son Joseph. He is certainly a boy of extraordinary purity and compass, his upper tones seem to B flat, being full, sonorous and faultless."

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

L. Alt vs. Conrad Werner.

L. Alt charged John Werner with false pretenses, alleging that he sold him a cow and represented the animal to be sound and in good health when the contrary was the case, as ascertained to be the case. Affiant believed the statement was made for the purpose of defrauding and defrauding him, hence the suit. Warrant issued.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Wm. Debraum lodged complaint against Wm. Shuttle for surety of the peace. The defendant threatened to beat affiant, and the latter is afraid he will do him some bodily harm. A warrant was issued.

WARRANT ISSUED.

Henry Clauss vs. Samuel Louis Shaler, Jr., for false pretenses, alleging that the defendant obtained clothing to the amount of $12 99, and gave in payment therefor a worthless check. Deponent verily believes that Shaler intended to defraud him. Warrant was issued.

WENTSECURITY FOR HIM.

Peter Engle complained to Justice Ammon that John Hartman, Jr., had given him insolent representations induced affiant to become security for him in the sum of $10. An information for false pretenses was drawn up against Hartman and a warrant issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Barbara Zinser, a female complaint against Wm. Woods for assault and battery, alleging that the defendant struck, beat and abused her, without cause or provocation. Warrant issued.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

Barbara Zinser also made information against Michael Ryan and Barney Duffy for disorderly conduct and assault and battery. The complainant lives on Liberty street, Birmingham and alleges that the accused beat her, and also several persons in the saloon, and further, that they broke the furniture in the saloon. Warrants were issued.

[Before Alderman Wagner.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Samuel Moore charged James Caln with assault and battery, alleging that he struck him twice in the face with his fist. A warrant was issued.

Store Fixtures, Shelving, Counters, Shoe Drawers and Racks, Awning, Fire Proof Safes, Gas Fixtures, from Sheriff's Sale.

At private sale, after 10 o'clock to-day and to-morrow, the entire fixtures of the Mammoth Auction House, 53 and 57 Fifth avenue. Also, a lot of Shoes, Cassimeres, Carpets, Soap, etc. The fixtures were put in regardless of cost, and are as good as new, and will be sold at a great sacrifice, either as a lot or in parts. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

Fly Nets

Call at R. H. Hartley & Co.'s, 88 Wood street, for a good Linen, Cotton or Leather Fly Net.

The Reliable Sewing Machine.

The cheapest double-thread, elastic stitch Sewing Machine in the market. Office 61 Wood street.

R. H. Hartley & Co., 88 Wood street,

Are sole agents for the sale of Wilson's patent Fly Nets. Best in use.

Merchants and Mechanics Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City.

We would call the attention of our readers and the public at large to this Association, which is now organized, and meets every Friday evening in Sutton's Hall, Diamond. The stock is now being rapidly taken, and every working man whose means are limited, should endeavor to become a stockholder, and secure himself a home. The object of the Building and Loan Association is pretty well known, and from our own knowledge of the gentlemen conducting this enterprise, we feel warranted in recommending it.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. mwf

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DEALERS IN

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ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,

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Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

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Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

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From their own Quarries, located in